

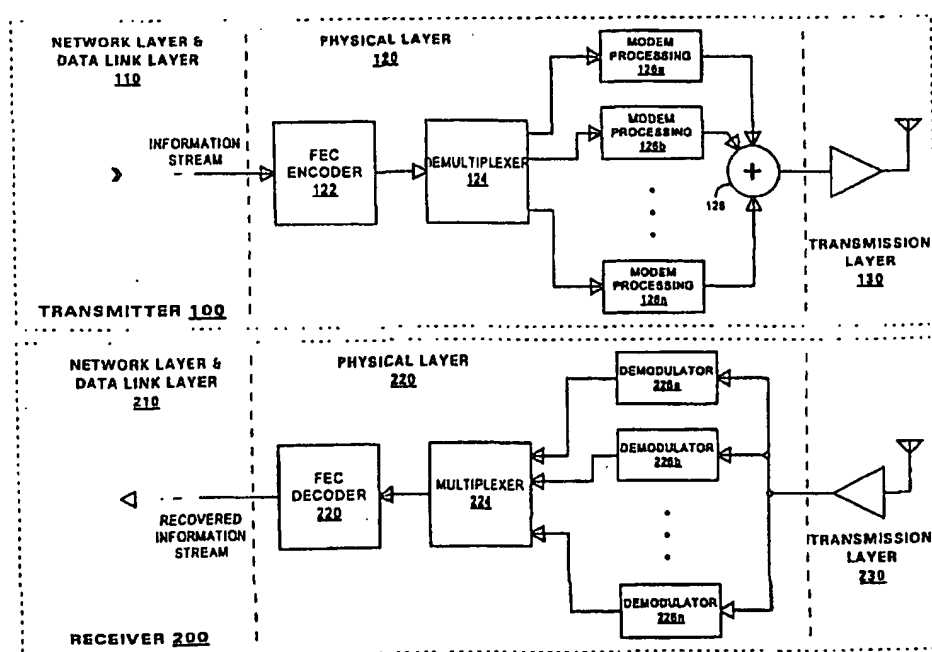
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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: FORWARD ERROR CORRECTION SCHEME IN A WIRELESS SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A transmitter/receiver system for high data transfer in a wireless communication system includes a physical layer processor that comprises an FEC coder, a demultiplexer and a plurality of modem processors. The FEC coder applies error correction codes to the high data rate signal. Thereafter, the demultiplexer distributes portions of the coded high data rate signal to the modem processors. Each modem processor processes its respective portion of the coded signal for transmission in an independent channel.

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## FORWARD ERROR CORRECTION SCHEME IN A WIRELESS SYSTEM

BACKGROUND

The present invention provides a low latency error correction mechanism for  
5 high data rate transmissions over multiple traffic channels in a wireless  
communication system.

It is known to include forward error correction ("FEC") coding and decoding  
to information signals that are to be transmitted over a wireless channel. Forward  
error correction, generally speaking, introduces predetermined redundancy into an  
10 information signal to permit a receiver to identify and perhaps correct errors that  
may have been introduced by a transmission medium. For example, the known IS-95  
standard for code division multiple access cellular communication specifies a type of  
convolutional code for each traffic channel transmitted from base station to mobile  
station or vice versa.

15 Recently, it has been proposed to provide high data rate exchanges over a  
wireless communication system. Such high data rate exchanges may be used, for  
example, to facilitate data transfer for computing applications or for video  
conferencing applications. In one such proposal, a high rate data signal may be  
communicated to a receiver over a plurality of parallel traffic channels. For  
20 example, the recently proposed IS-95 B standard proposes use of parallel CDMA  
channels each having a data rate of 9.6 KB/s to provide a higher data rate  
communication. In such systems, a high rate data signal is demultiplexed into a  
plurality of lower rate data signals and each of these signals is processed in an  
independent traffic channel. Thus, each lower rate data signal has FEC applied to it.

25 Another example of a wireless CDMA system providing multiple parallel  
traffic channels for high data rate exchange may be found in the copending patent  
application "Protocol Conversion and Bandwidth Reduction Technique Providing  
Multiple nB+D ISDN Basic Rate Interface Links Over a Wireless Code Division  
Multiple Access Communication System," serial no. 09/030,049 filed February 24,  
30 1998 the disclosure of which is incorporated herein.

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Wireless communication channels are inherently "noisy" due to channel impairments caused by atmospheric conditions, multipath effects, co-channel interference and the like. Particularly if used for computing applications, where executable content may be expected to be exchanged over traffic channels, the need  
5 for powerful FEC techniques will continue to be prevalent.

Use of more powerful FEC techniques in such wireless systems may increase the latency of data requests. For example, the known turbo codes require large blocks of data to be received entirely by a decoder before decoding can begin. Latency refers generally to the delay that extends from the time a request for data is  
10 issued by a user and the time when data responsive to the request is presented to the user. FEC introduces decoding delays at a wireless receiver and, thus, contributes to latency.

There is a need in the art for a wireless communication system that provides high data rate exchange having high quality FEC with low latency.

## 15 SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present invention provide a transmitter/receiver system for high data transfer in a wireless communication system in which a physical layer processor comprises an FEC coder, a demultiplexer and a plurality of modem processors. The FEC coder applies error correction codes to the high data rate signal.  
20 Thereafter, the demultiplexer distributes portions of the coded high data rate signal to the modem processors. Each modem processor processes its respective portion of the coded signal for transmission in an independent channel.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The Figure illustrates a transmitter and a receiver each constructed in  
25 accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention provides low latency forward error correction for a high data rate wireless transmission by applying forward error correction codes to data prior to multiplexing the data across a plurality of parallel fixed bandwidth traffic channels.

The Figure is a block diagram of a transmitter 100 and a receiver 200 each constructed according to embodiments of the present invention. The transmitter 100 and receiver 200 are illustrated as operating in a layered communication system that includes a transmission layer (110, 210), a physical layer (1120, 220) and higher layer communications such as network layers & data link layers (collectively labeled 130 & 230). As is known, in the transmission layer 110, a transmitter 100 performs carrier modulation, amplification and transmission upon digital data to be transmitted. Also as is known, in the transmission layer 210, a receiver 200 performs reception, amplification and carrier demodulation to obtain a recovered digital data signal. The higher layers 110, 210 of the communication system also may process an information signal as may be required for the application for which the present invention is to be used.

According to an embodiment of the present, the physical layer 120 of the transmitter 100 may be populated by an FEC coder 122, a demultiplexer 124 and a plurality of modem processors 126a-1 26n. The number of modem processors 126a-1 26n may vary and also may be determined by the quantity of data to be transmitted and the capacity of each of the traffic channels over which the data may be transmitted. The FEC coder 122 receives a source signal from a higher layer 110 in the transmitter and enhances it with an error correction code. The enhanced information signal is output from the FEC coder 122 to the demultiplexer 124. The multiplexer distributes the information signal to the modem processors 126a-126n. The modem processors 126a-1 26n each format their respective portions of the enhanced signal for transmission. Outputs from the modem processors 126a-1 26n are summed by an adder 128 and delivered to the transmission layer 110.

At the receiver 200, the physical layer 220 performs processing that is the inverse of the processing that had been applied in the physical layer 120 of the

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transmitter 100. The physical layer 220 may be populated by an FEC decoder 222, a demultiplexer 224 and a plurality of demodulators 226a-226n. There will be one demodulator 226a-226n for each of the traffic channels that had been allocated to carry the information signal. The recovered digital signal from the transmission  
5 layer 230 is input to each of the demodulators 226a-226n. Each demodulator 226a-226n outputs a recovered portion of the information signal. The demultiplexer 224 merges each of the recovered portions of the information signal into a unitary recovered information signal. The FEC decoder 222 performs error detection and correction using error correction codes that had been introduced by the FEC coder  
10 122 in the transmitter 100. The FEC decoder 222 outputs a corrected information signal to the higher layers 210 of the receiver 200.

In a CDMA embodiment, which is shown in the Figure, a receiver 200 need not include an element corresponding to the adder 128 of the transmitter 100; the demodulators 226a-226n each perform correlation. As is known, correlation permits  
15 a modem processor to discriminate a desired CDMA signal from other CDMA signals that may be present in an aggregate received signal. Thus, in the embodiment of the Figure, the demodulators 226a-226n identify and output respective portions of the recovered enhanced information signal.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the FEC coder 122  
20 and FEC decoder 222 may generate and decode iterative systematic nested codes, also known as "turbo" codes. These turbo codes provide an advantage in that the FEC decoding process may be repeated iteratively to improve the information signal recovered therefrom. Thus, the output of a first iteration may be reintroduced to the FEC decoding block (path not shown in the Figure) for subsequent iterations. The  
25 nature of the turbo codes generates improved corrected data at subsequent iterations.

The known turbo codes, however, introduce a predetermined amount of latency into the decoding process. Turbo codes operate on blocks of a predetermined size. For example, one turbo code being considered for a wireless communication system for computer network applications possesses a block size of 4,096 channel  
30 symbols. An FEC decoder 222 must decode an entire block before a recovered information signal becomes available for the block. This characteristic may be

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contrasted with convolutional codes which are used in the known IS-95 standard for CDMA cellular communication; convolutional codes are characterized by relatively smaller latency for same-sized block (relative to turbo codes) because it is not necessary to receive an entire block before decoding may begin. It is believed that  
5 by distributing the FEC code among several parallel traffic channels as is shown in the Figure, the higher aggregate throughput of the traffic channels ameliorates the latency that would otherwise be introduced by the turbo code.

For high data rate applications using plural parallel traffic channels, it is believed that use of turbo codes achieves a higher figure of merit (lower  $E_b/N_o$  than  
10 for convolutional codes. Using the example of a 4,096 channel symbol sized block and  $E_b/N_o$  of 1.5 dB the turbo code provides a BER of  $10^{-6}$ . By contrast, for voice systems requiring a less stringent  $10^{-3}$  BER, a convolutional code requires an  $E_b/N_o$  of 7 dB or more.

The techniques of the present invention find application in a variety of  
15 wireless communication systems including CDMA systems. Typically, in application, the base stations and subscriber stations of the wireless communication system will include functionality of both the transmitter and receiver of the Figure. That is, to provide two-way communication, a base station will include a transmitter portion 100 and a receiver portion 200. So, too, with the subscriber terminal. The  
20 base stations and subscriber terminals may but need not be configured to provide simultaneous full duplex communication.

Typically, a base station of a wireless communication system transmits a plurality of data signals to a variety of subscribers simultaneously. According to an embodiment of the present invention, each base station may perform the techniques  
25 disclosed herein simultaneously on a number of high rate data signals. It is consistent with the spirit and scope of the present invention that each signal may have a data rate that is independent of the data rates of the other signals. Thus, in such a case, a base station may be configured to include its FEC coder/decoders 122, 222 and modem processor/demodulators 126a, 226a in a pooled configuration. Such  
30 an embodiment permits the base station to assign, for example, a variable number of modem processors 126a126n to a data signal depending upon the rate of the signal

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to be transmitted. Similarly, by including a pool of FEC coders 122 (shown singly in FIG.1) in a base station, the base station may selectively enable FEC coders 122 as the base station receives new data signals to be transmitted to subscribers. Provision of base station processing components in a pooled arrangement is well-known.

- 5           Several embodiments of the present invention are specifically illustrated and described herein. However, it will be appreciated that modifications and variations of the present invention are covered by the above teachings and within the purview of the appended claims without departing from the spirit and intended scope of the invention.



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## CLAIMS

WE CLAIM:

1. In a CDMA transmitter, a physical layer processor, comprising:  
an FEC coder,  
5 a demultiplexer having an Input in communication with the FEC  
coder, and  
a plurality of modem processors, each having an input in  
communication with the demultiplexer.
2. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1 provided in a base station of a CDMA  
10 communication system.
3. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1 provided in a subscriber station of a  
CDMA communication system.
4. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1, wherein the FEC coder operates  
according to an iterative systematic nested code.
- 15 5. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1, wherein the FEC coder operates  
according to a turbo product code.
6. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1, wherein the FEC coder according to a  
convolutional turbo code.
7. The CDMA transmitter of claim 1, wherein the physical layer processor  
20 further comprises an adder coupled to each of the modem processors and the  
transmitter further comprises a transmitter section having an input coupled to  
the adder.

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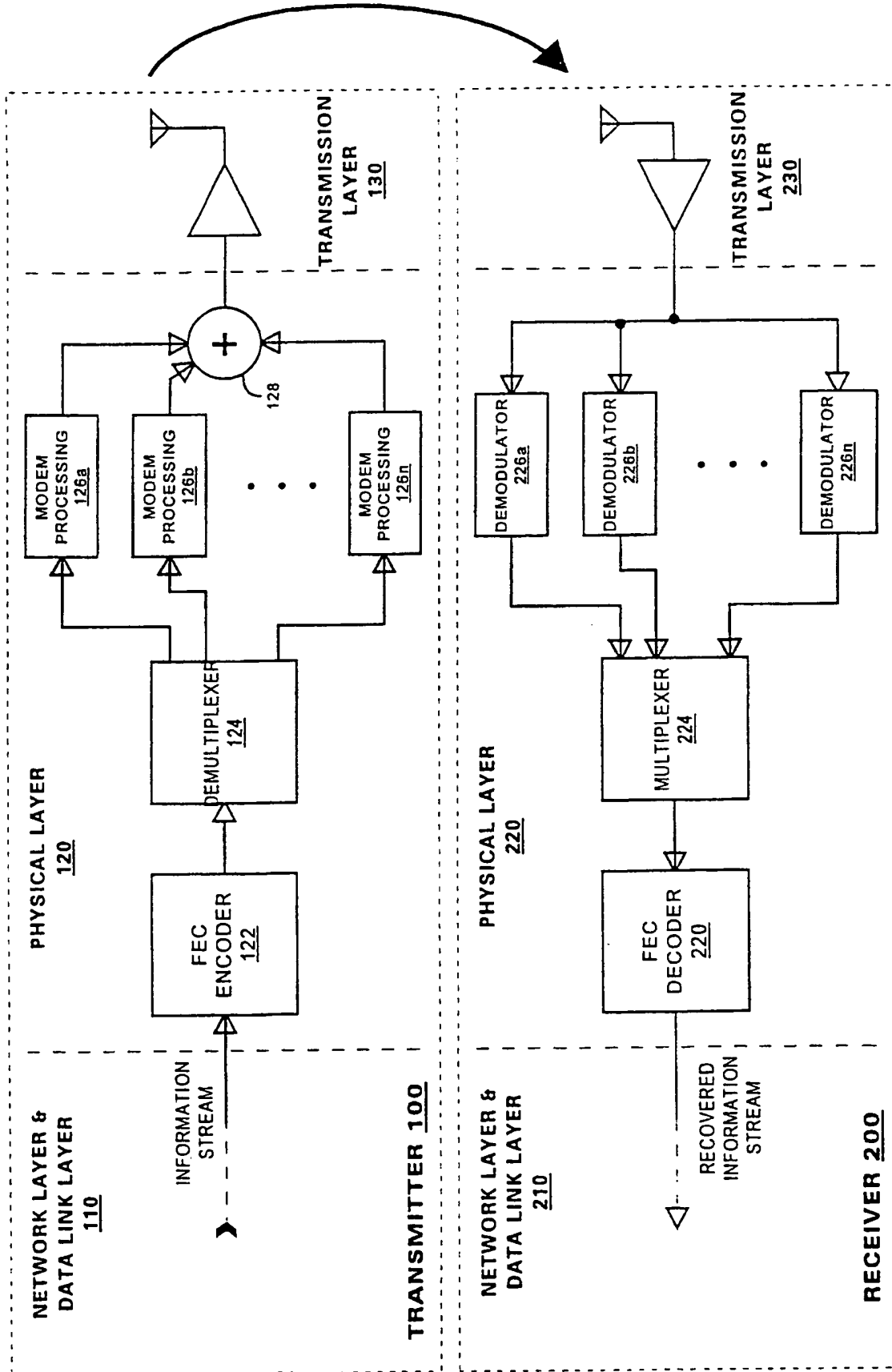
8. In a CDMA receiver, a physical layer processor comprising:
  - a plurality of demodulators,
  - a multiplexer having inputs in communication with each of the demodulators, and
  - 5 an FEC decoder having an input coupled to the multiplexer.
9. The CDMA receiver of claim 1 provided in a base station of a CDMA communication system.
10. The CDMA receiver of claim 1 provided in a subscriber station of a CDMA communication system.
- 10 11. The CDMA receiver of claim 1, wherein the FEC decoder operates according to an iterative systematic nested code.
12. The CDMA receiver of claim 1, wherein the FEC decoder operates according to a turbo product code.
13. The CDMA receiver of claim 1, wherein the FEC coder according to a  
15 convolutional turbo code.
14. A method of transmitting a high rate data signal over a wireless connection comprising:
  - enhancing the high rate data signal with a forward error correction code, distributing the enhanced data signal over a plurality of traffic
  - 20 channels, and
  - transmitting each of the traffic channels.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the forward error correction code is an iterative systematic nested code.

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16. A method of receiving a high rate data signal over a wireless communication channel, comprising:  
receiving a plurality of lower rate data signals in traffic channels,  
merging the lower rate data signals into a unitary received data signal,  
5 performing error correction upon the unitary received data signal based upon a forward error correction code therein.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the forward error correction code is an iterative systematic nested code.
18. In a transmitter, a physical layer processor, comprising:  
10 an FEC coder,  
a demultiplexer coupled at an input to the FEC coder, and  
a plurality of modem processors each coupled at an input thereof to the demultiplexer.
19. The transmitter of claim 18 provided in a base station of a communication  
15 system.
20. The transmitter of claim 18 provided in a subscriber station of a communication system.
21. The transmitter of claim 18, wherein the FEC coder operates according to an iterative systematic nested code.
- 20 22. The transmitter of claim 18, wherein the FEC coder operates according to a turbo product code.
23. The transmitter of claim 18, wherein the FEC coder according to a convolutional turbo code.

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24. The transmitter of claim 18, wherein the physical layer processor further comprises an adder coupled to each of the modem processors and the transmitter further comprises a transmitter section having an input coupled to the adder.
- 5 25. In a receiver, a physical layer processor comprising:  
a plurality of modem processors,  
a multiplexer having inputs coupled to each of the modem  
processors, and  
an FEC decoder having an input coupled to the multiplexer.
- 10 26. The receiver of claim 25 provided in a base station of a communication system.
27. The receiver of claim 25 provided in a subscriber station of a communication system.
28. The receiver of claim 25, wherein the FEC decoder operates according to an  
15 iterative systematic nested code.
29. The receiver of claim 25, wherein the FEC decoder operates according to a turbo product code.
30. The receiver of claim 25, wherein the FEC coder according to a convolutional turbo code.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 00/10809

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 7 H04L1/00 H04L5/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, COMPENDEX, INSPEC

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 14878 A (QUALCOMM INC) 25 March 1999 (1999-03-25)  abstract; figures 2,3	1-6, 8-23, 25-30
Y	page 7, line 18 -page 8, line 2 page 9, line 11 - line 13	7,24
X	WO 98 43373 A (BIGLOO AMIR ;FONG MO HAN (CA); LEE WOOKWON (CA); MATYAS ROBERT (CA) 1 October 1998 (1998-10-01) abstract; figure 1 page 3, line 13 - line 18 page 5, line 26 - line 31 page 9, line 9 - line 14	1,4-6, 14,15, 18,21-23
A		11-13, 17,28-30
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>US 5 777 990 A (ZEHAVI EPHRAIM ET AL) 7 July 1998 (1998-07-07)</p> <p>abstract; figures 4,5 column 3, line 58 - line 60 column 4, line 5 - line 15 column 6, line 8 - line 15 column 7, line 1 - line 8 column 9, line 32 - line 39</p>	<p>1-3, 9, 10, 14, 18-20</p>
Y	<p>US 5 825 807 A (KUMAR DEREK D) 20 October 1998 (1998-10-20) abstract; figure 9</p>	<p>7, 24</p>

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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